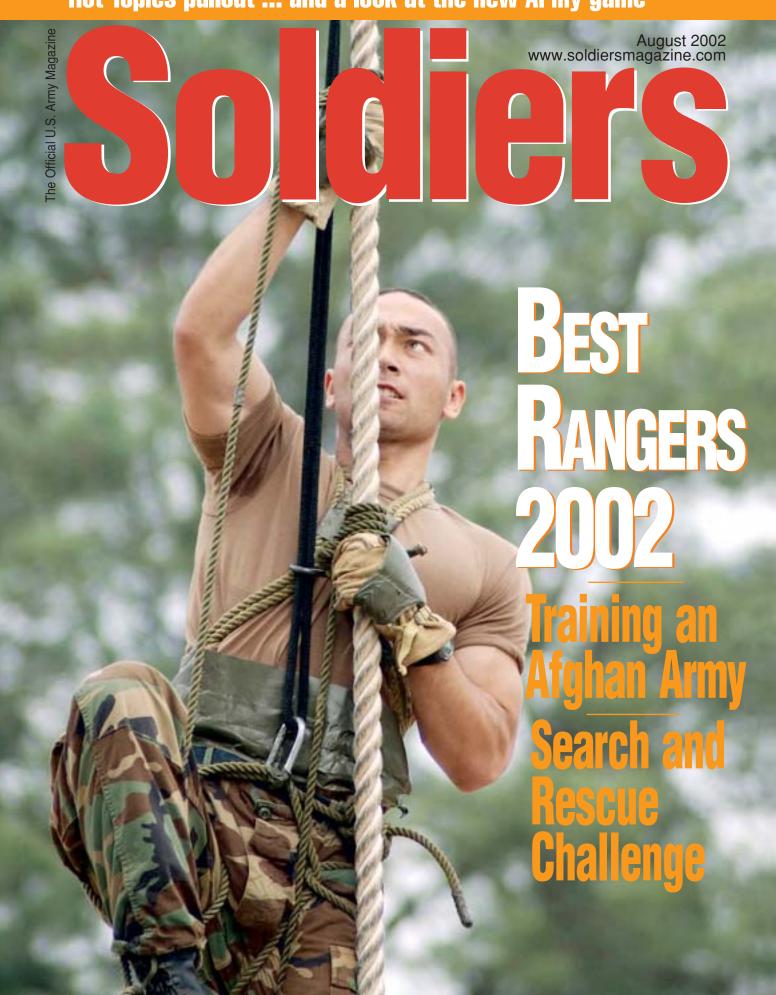
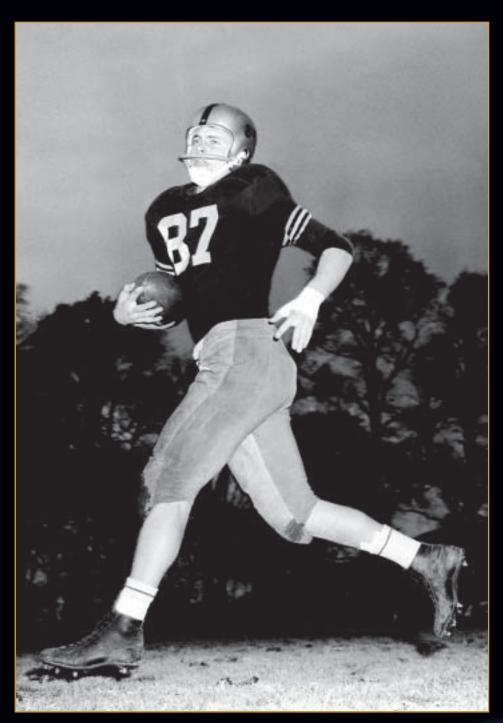
Hot Topics pullout ... and a look at the new Army game





WILLIAM S. CARPENTER JR.

In 1958 Bill Carpenter became known as the "Lonely End" in Earl "Red" Blaik's revolutionary offensive alignment. The system caught the nation's fancy. Carpenter was elected to the College Hall of Fame in 1982. While at the academy, he also lettered in lacrosse. He retired in 1992 as a lieutenant general.

The Corps Engages: Disaster Recovery

HEN the Mississippi River floods of 1882 forced thousands from their homes, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers steamboats ferried scores of people to safety and delivered tons of desperately needed supplies to stranded refugees. That effort marked the beginning of the Corps' formal disasterrecovery efforts.

In the decades that followed, USACE responded to dozens of other disasters, some of which were among the greatest catastrophes in U.S. history.

It was a proposal by BG Horatio G. Wright, chief of engineers, that spurred Congress to pass a disaster-recovery bill that allowed USACE to use its boats to deliver supplies to the 1882 Mississippi River flood victims.



San Francisco 1906



In 1906 the Corps called on its engineer troops to assist with disaster-recovery efforts following the San Francisco earthquake. The massive quake measuring 8.3 on the Richter scale - struck the city in the early hours of April 18. Roused from their beds at nearby Fort Mason, 150 men of USACE's 1st Battalion were the first troops to enter San Francisco and they quickly began patrolling the devastated city to keep order.

On April 16, 1947, a freighter loaded with 2,400 tons of ammonium nitrate exploded in the port of Texas City, Texas, with a blast so intense that vibrations were felt 65 miles away. Corps personnel helped remove the dead and injured, drove emergency vehicles, set up kitchens for relief workers, patrolled the harbor and maintained an emergency-communications network. Today, disaster relief remains an integral part of USACÉ's mission.

